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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

CONTINUED U.S. PRESENCE OF KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE ATTACKED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 14 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article by G. Orekhanova: "Grapes of Wrath"]

[Text] A sitting demonstration has been going on in Kwajalein, the biggest in the "bracelet" of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, for more than three months in protest against the American military presence there. More than 1,000 desperate islanders, driven away from their native land, came to Kwajalein from the neighbouring islands, made a camp at the missile testing range, occupied the Roi-Naur tracking station, and demanded a revision of the "agreement on free association" with the United States, liquidation of the testing range and compensation for the damage done to the islanders by America. The Kwajalein administration refused to satisfy the demands of the demonstrators. Thirteen of them have been arrested. Efforts are being made to remove the demonstrators from the testing range with the use of force and blackmail.

How come that the exotic tropical island, "Eden at the world's end," caressed by the waters of the Great Ocean, has become an arena of most intense political struggle in line with the vital interests of world politics?

The United States has been using the Kwajalein atoll as a testing range for intercontinental ballistic missiles since 1964. At present the Pentagon is planning to start testing there the newest anti-missile systems the development of which is being stepped up by the Reagan Administration.

The United States intends to perpetuate its actual colonial domination over the Marshall Islands. To this end, it intended to hold a "referendum" in August 1982 and to force "limited" sovereignty upon the islanders. The "referendum" had to be postponed because the population of the Marshall Islands has been putting up ever stronger resistance to the American military, being aware that otherwise the fate of the inhabitants of the Bikini atoll would threaten their land. The Americans thrice tried to press their will upon the population of another territory of Micronesia, Belau, by way of "referendums," and thrice the Belau people responded by an emphatic "no" to the Pentagon claims. The population of Micronesia is rising to struggle for its right to live on its native land. It does not want any longer to be a target for the American ballistic missiles launched from the U.S. military base Vandenberg in California. It demands immediate implementation of its right to independence which was recently reaffirmed by the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation. (IZVESTIA, 13 October)

CSO: 1812/11

INTERNATIONAL

NEW CENTRAL ASIA DISSERTATIONS FOCUS ON AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 7, Jul 82 carries on pp68-70 a list of recently approved themes for doctoral and candidate dissertations in history and oriental studies at Central Asian educational institutions. Among the 99 themes listed, the following dissertations focus on Afghanistan:

A.K. Ismoilov (Tashkent State University)--"Lexical-Phonetic Peculiarities of the Contemporary Uzbek Language in Afghanistan"

A.Ch. Abayev (Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences)--"Peculiarities of the Ideology of the National Liberation Movement in Afghanistan and the Establishment of the NDPA"

Vafamal' Abduvadul' (Afghanistan, Fergana State Pedagogical Institute)--"The Contribution of the Uzbek SSR to the Economic, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation of the USSR and Afghanistan (1956-1978)"

A. Ayupov (Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences)--"The Foreign Policy of Afghanistan in the Works of Afghan Historians"

D. Mukhsinova (Fergana State Pedagogical Institute)--"The Treatment of the History of Afghanistan in Contemporary US Bourgeois Historiography"

A. Umaraliyev (Fergana State Pedagogical Institute)--"Documents of the Central State Archives of the Uzbek SSR as a Source for the Study of Afghanistan During the First Part of the Twentieth Century"

E. Khurshut (Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences)--"'Tarikh-i Kpchak-khan'--An Important Source for the History of Central Asia and Northern Afghanistan During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries"

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CSO: 1800/169

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY CONFERENCE--A scientific conference on the theme "The Soviet Union in the Struggle for Peace and the Security of Peoples" (in connection with the 60th anniversary of the organization of the USSR), organized jointly by the Diplomatic Academy of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the editorial staff of the journal NOAVYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, was held yesterday in Moscow. S.L. Tikhvinskiy, rector of the Diplomatic Academy of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, opened the conference. A.P. Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, delivered a report "The Permanent Importance of the Organization of the USSR". [Excerpt] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 3].

CSO: 1807/24

NATIONAL

TAJIKS INVITED TO WORK AT RSFSR ENERGY PROJECTS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 4

Article: "Attention, Citizens!"

Excerpts The Republican Bureau of Information and Public Job Placement invites workers to take part in building some very important projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan, located on the following territories:

RSFSR

The Volgodonsenergostroy Trust, which is carrying out construction of the Atomstroy Plant in the city of Volgodonsk, has openings for masons, carpenters, concrete workers, plasterers and painters, fitters and sanitary engineers, as well as pipe-layers, riggers, millwrights, carpenters, electricians, truck-crane operators, and Category "E" drivers.

The Kavenergostroy Construction Administration in the city of Pyatigorsk and its sub-divisions, which are being moved about in the cities of Kislovodsk, Zheleznovodsk, Adler, Sochi, and which are engaged in building health-care facilities in the Caucasian Mineral'nyye Vody and in the Black Sea coastal area of the Caucasus, needs the following: concrete workers, gas-and-electric welders, masons, carpenters, plasterers and painters, steel erectors spidermen ?, roofing installers, insulation installers, rafter workers, tile-layers, carpenters, road workers, riggers, marble workers and stone-cutters, fitters and pipe-layers, electric fitters, electricians, bulldozer operators, grader operators, operators of various types of cranes, truck-grader operators, and millwrights.

The Zapsibenergostroy Trust in the city of Surgut, which is carrying out construction of the Surgutskaya GRES, the Tobol'skaya TETs, a gas-processing plant, and a house-building combine in the city of Surgut, as well as building the Nizhnevartovskaya Electric Power Station and the Urengoyskaya GRES in the northern part of Tyumen Oblast, needs carpenters, steel erectors, masons, concrete workers, joiners, tile-layers, roofing workers, gas-and-electric welders, electricians, facing workers, fitters and sanitary engineers, installers of structural components, bulldozer and excavator operators.

The Krasnoyarsenergopromstroy Trust in the city of Divnogorsk and its sub-divisions in the city of Krasnoyarsk, which are building the Krasnoyarskaya TETs-2, peak boiler units, apartment houses, and socio-cultural facilities in the city of

Divnogorsk, has openings for carpenters, concrete workers, masons, roofing workers, electric welders, plasterers and painters, tile-layers, installers of reinforced concrete structural components and metal structural components, operators of various types of cranes, bulldozer and excavator operators, fitters, sanitary engineers, and pipe-layers.

The Mostostroy Trust No 2 and its sub-divisions in the cities of Novokuznetsk and Kemerovo, which are building railroad and highway bridges, trestle bridges, and over-bridges, need operators of various types of cranes, excavator operators, electricians, installers of reinforced concrete structures, carpenters, pile-driver operators, steel erectors, concrete workers, gas-and-electric welders.

The Kuybyshevgidrostroy Construction Administration in the city of Tol'yatti, which is creating a plant for producing nitrogen fertilizers, as well as water-storage hydroelectric power stations, needs masons, plasterers and painters, tile-layers, facing workers, carpenters, millwrights, electric welders, fitters and sanitary engineers, pipe-layers, and various other types of workers.

The Construction Administration of the Kalininckaya AES in the city of Udomle needs electric installers and installers of reinforced-concrete structural components, gas-and-electric welders, KIP and A [monitoring and testing instruments and equipment] fitters and fitters for repairing pipelines, steel erectors, plasterers and painters, masons, bulldozer-operators, excavator-operators, operators of various types of cranes, drivers of internal-combustion and diesel-powered vehicles.

Workers who do not have construction specialties can acquire them by means of individual, brigade-type, or course-method instruction directly at the construction sites.

Citizens desiring to take part in the work of the construction organizations conclude a contract for one or two years, and, in order to work in the Zapsibenergostroy Trust in the city of Surgut, Tyumenskaya Oblast, the time period is for three years.

Those who sign a contract in the Republican Bureau of Information and Public Job Placement receive a travel pass for railroad transportation, during the time en route they are paid a daily allowance, and their baggage transport is also paid for. At their place of work they are paid a charge-free assistance-grant, upon their arrival at the construction site, they are assigned space in a well-laid-out dormitory for singles, and work clothes are issued to them. For those going to the Zapsibenergostroy Trust in the city of Surgut and to the construction of the Kalininckaya AES in the city of Udomle housing is reserved at the place of residence.

In order to obtain additional information, apply to the Republican Bureau of Information and Public Job Placement at the following address: 13 Ordzhonikidze Street, Dushanbe, or to its fully authorized agencies as follows: 83 Michurin Street, Leninabad; 63 Lenin Street, Kurgan-Tyube; 138 Lomonosov Street, Tursunzade, as well as in the cities of Ordzhonikidzeabad, Gissar, Ura-Tyube, Isfar, Pendzhikent, Kanibadam, Ashte, Kulyabe; Moskovskiy, Voseylskiy, Shartuzskiy, and Leninskiy rayons at the gorispolkoms or rayispolkoms there.

NATIONAL

UNITY, DIVERSITY OF 'SINGLE INTERNATIONAL CULTURE'

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 2

(Article by I. Kalchayev, docent in the Department of Scientific Communism, Frunze Polytechnical Institute: "An Integrated International Culture")

(Text) On the abundantly fertile soil of mature socialism--states the CPSU CC decree entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics"--the integrated international culture of the Soviet people is growing and becoming stronger; it serves all working people and expresses their common ideals. It absorbs within itself everything of common significance in the achievements and original traditions of the national cultures. Socialist in its contents, very diverse in its national forms, internationalist in its spirit and nature, Soviet culture has become a great force for the ideological-moral rallying of the Soviet Union's nations and nationalities.

The ideological-theoretical foundation of the Soviet socialist culture has been that international culture of democratism and the world-wide labor movement about which V. I. Lenin spoke. It is, above all, the ideology of the working class.

A great influence was exerted on the development of the integrated international culture of the Soviet people by the achievements of advanced Russian thought as well as the progressive spiritual heritage of every nation and nationality populating our country.

Speaking out against the bourgeois-nationalistic concepts of a "single cultural stream," which have been put forth by the bourgeois nationalists, the Communist Party has carefully selected everything best and most valuable in the cultural heritage of each of them and used it in the interests of the working class as well as in the general interests of all the Soviet peoples.

But the main source of the formation and development of the socialist culture has been the building of the new, socialist social life under the leadership of the Communist Party, along with the radical social changes which have been carried out by the joint efforts of the working class and the working people of all the Soviet peoples, also including those who, prior to the October Revolution, were not consolidated into a nation.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, the Soviet socialist culture "includes within itself the most valuable traits and traditions of the culture and everyday life of

each of our Motherland's peoples. At the same time any of the Soviet national cultures is nourished not only by its own countrymen but also draws upon the spiritual riches of other fraternal peoples and, for its own part, exerts a beneficial influence on them and enriches them."

Clearly revealed in this integrated and multi-form process is the objective dynamics of the development of the socialist culture of the Soviet peoples, the dialectics of the unity of its universal, international traits and traditions, as well as the particular national forms of cultural development.

Wide scope has been attained in our country by evenings, rallies, ten-day, and week-long celebrations of literature and art, along with festivals, exchange exhibitions of paintings, joint scientific sessions, the working-out by means of common efforts of scientific and technical problems--everything which facilitates speeding up the process of mutually enriching and drawing closer together the national cultures.

Vivid examples of the flourishing of national cultures are provided by the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, where prior to the Revolution the literacy of the population did not exceed two-thirds percent [?], and there was not a single institution of higher learning. Now these republics are completely literate and have opened 120 VUZ's. Each of them have their own state universities.

In Kirgiziya, which until the October Revolution did not have its own national written literature, today has 160 students for every 10,000 of population; this is twice as much as in such highly developed countries as Britain or France and five times as much as in Turkey. Their instruction is engaged in by more than 2,000 doctors and candidates of sciences. Major successes have also been achieved by this republic in the field of artistic creation. Kirgiz Soviet literature, under the beneficial influence of Russian classical and Soviet multi-national literature, drawing all the best from oral, folk creations, has elevated itself in its development to the heights of socialist realism. There has grown up within the republic a large group of prose writers, poets, artists, composers, and actors. The creative intelligentsia of Soviet Kirgizistan have made a worthy contribution to the general treasury of Soviet socialist culture. Masters of literature and art have conducted fruitful work in multi-national labor groups, facilitated the aesthetic education of people and the development of creative capabilities in them. At the same time this cooperation has brought about a vital process of enriching art by the knowledge of life. In this mutual enrichment the following Leninist thought finds a profound development: art belongs to the people, and it must send out its deepest roots into the thick of the toiling masses.

The spiritual unity of the cultures of the socialist nations have been facilitated by translations into Russian and other languages of the fraternal peoples of the best works by Kirgiz writers. They have attained nation-wide and world-wide fame. During the years when socialism was being built, for example, about 450 books by Kirgiz authors were published, and plays by Kirgiz dramatists were produced on the stages of 87 theaters in our country. In recent years the circulation of books by Kirgiziya's writers, published in the fraternal republics as well as abroad, have amounted to more than 2 million copies. According to UNESCO data, with regard to translation into other languages, the works of the Kirgiz writer, the winner of the Lenin and State Prizes, Chingiz Aytmatov, rank among the highest in the world.

Kirgiziya's literary and artistic figures have represented Soviet multi-national art in a worthy manner abroad. In recent years great successes have been enjoyed by the appearances of this republic's artistic masters in many countries of the socialist community, as well as in Denmark, Canada, Italy, Japan, Syria, France, and Belgium.

Analogous successes in developing literature and art have been achieved in all the fraternal republics.

But the ideologues of anti-communism do not wish to see this. They are striving to prove that the process of the internationalization of spiritual life leads to the liquidation of age-old national values. The bourgeois ideologues have disseminated the myth of "Russification," of the "forced" imposition of Russian culture on the peoples, particularly the Central Asian peoples. In their opinion, the national culture of these peoples has been brought to a state of stagnation, the treasures of the national culture have been, as it were, "drowned in a sea of socialism and internationalism." Life, the epoch-making accomplishments of the Soviet people, the flourishing of Soviet culture, socialist in contents and in the main thrust of its development, multi-faceted in its national forms, and international in its spirit and nature, have completely refuted these fantasies of the anti-communists.

The activities of the creative intelligentsia of the multi-national Soviet people have always been the focus of the unwavering attention of the party. "True to the Leninist cultural policy," stated L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "our party has a careful and respectful attitude toward the artistic intelligentsia; it guides it to the solution of high-level creative problems. This facilitates the further consolidation of creative forces and the uplift of the society's spiritual life." And the representatives of Soviet literature and art have striven to justify this trust placed in it by the party of Lenin.

An extremely important factor in the drawing together and flourishing of Soviet nations and nationalities is the development of national languages, based on their equal rights and mutual enrichment, the transformation of the Russian language into a medium of international communion and cooperation. The Russian language has become the second native language for our country's non-Russian nations and nationalities. It is of extremely great importance in the development and strengthening of friendship between peoples, the ideological, social, and moral-political unity of the Soviet people in the formation of a new man, in the successful building of a communist society. Further improvement in the study of the Russian language, activating its propaganda among the Kirgiz population is served by the opening in Kirgiziya of a pedagogical institute of Russian language and literature.

Today the Russian language has been mastered as a native or a second language by more than 77 million people or 62 percent of the non-Russian population of the USSR.

Study of the Russian language has become a vital need of the Kirgiz people as well. There is a steady growth in the number of persons of Kirgiz nationality who know Russian and actively use it. And within the multi-national production groups of most Kirgiz cities the number of persons of the indigenous nationality who have mastered Russian comprises almost 100 percent.

The integrated international Soviet culture, developing in the stream-bed of the party principle and the national folk character is a powerful factor in forming a communist sense of conviction in the citizens, educating them in a spirit of profound respect for all nations and nationalities, as well as an implacability toward the vestiges of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, in an atmosphere of strengthening social and ideological-political unity of Soviet society, along with the implementation of the party's Leninist nationality policy, there is a ever-stronger manifestation of the process of the mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the socialist nations. There is taking place the formation of a culture of an integrated Soviet people--a new social and international community.

2384
CSO: 1830/10

NATIONAL

GAPUROV RECALLS UKRAINIAN-TURKMEN TIES

[Editorial Report] Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 36-42 carries a 6300-word article titled "A Clear Manifestation of the Triumph of Leninist Nationaliy Policy" by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. Gapurov recalls the long and continuing cooperation of the Ukrainian and Turkmen peoples in the building of socialism. He devotes particular attention to the Ukraine's role in preparing cadres for Turkmenistan.

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REGIONAL

VLADIMIR SHCHERBITSKIY INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF PARTY IN UKRAINE

Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 17 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, by Aloiz Filipenko and Sergey Kharchenko; date and place not specified: "Regarding Those who are in the Vanguard of the People"]

[Text] [Question] The Communist Party of the Ukraine is the political organizer of the entire activity and ensures the all-round progress of the republic. But policy, as V. I. Lenin emphasized, is implemented by the people. How does the party organization utilize this precept in its activity; how does it develop itself?

[Answer] I want to emphasize first of all that the Communist Party of the Ukraine has always been and continues to be a component part of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In its activity it proceeds from the general party policy documents and works under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee. The Ukrainian communists take an active part in the formulation of party policy, strategy and tactics at CPSU congresses and at Central Committee plenums. Within the limits of the republic the Communist Party of the Ukraine conducts the entire job of implementing CPSU policy.

The CPSU Central Committee is constantly at pains to develop the initiative and self-reliant enterprise of the republic party organizations. The communists of the Ukraine highly prize the support of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and that personally of the general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L. I. Brezhnev, and their concern for the prosperity of the Ukrainian people. The party proceeds from the premise that the richer and more diverse the experience of the communist parties of every union republic, the more fruitful the activity of the entire CPSU is.

Today there are more than 3 million communists in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Ukraine--576,000 more than 10 years ago. These are the best, most progressive representatives of the working class, peasantry and intellectuals of the people. Workers constitute 44.4 percent of the party.

The working class, being the class that, according to V. I. Lenin, forms and nourishes the party, has throughout the CPSU's entire history been and continues to be its nucleus. It is from amongst the working class, which by its nature is most numerous, progressive, organized and most international, that the party continues to be replenished.

The party organizations of the Ukraine admit progressive young people into their ranks. Whereas during the first half of the 1970's young people who had joined the party constituted 71.3 percent, in the past 5 years they have constituted 82 percent. We see in this a prerequisite for ensuring the continuity of the generations and for preserving the revolutionary, military and labor traditions.

With the rise in the education of the entire nation, the education level of communists rises too. In our country 79.1 percent of the party members and probationary members now have higher and secondary educations whereas 10 years ago they were [figure illegible] percent. This enables us to solve many personnel policy questions better.

[Question] At the 26th CPSU Congress mention was made of the experience of the Communist Party of the Ukraine in selecting and educating key personnel and in raising the responsibility of leaders for the final results of their work. What is the gist of this experience? What requirements does the party organization set for managerial personnel?

[Answer] In the Ukraine there are nearly 5.4 million specialists with higher and secondary educations. Every third one of these is a communist. All managerial personnel of the party, as a rule, are likewise people with a higher education. But for us it is very important that in every essential sector there should be working not just a worker with a diploma, but a politically mature, enterprising and competent specialist of the relevant occupational specialty.

We are carrying on personnel work on the basis of long-term plans envisaging a complex of measures for training specialists, for upgrading their ideological and theoretical level and practical qualifications, and for creating reserves.

The key party worker is a political leader. And, as V. I. Lenin taught us, he must exercise influence not by virtue of power, but by virtue of authority, by virtue of energy, great experience, his great versatility and his great talent. In addition to communist conviction, principle and intolerance of shortcomings and in addition to his personal discipline and moral purity, the party leader must have good theoretical and practical training, must have a feel for the new, and must master the necessary technical knowledge, and the laws of economics and administration, sociology and psychology.

At the same time, the party leader is no armchair "encyclopedist." The main thing in all his activity is working with people and for people, striving to understand them and to be understood by them. Associating with the people enriches a party worker, helps him become better acquainted with their interests and needs and keeps him in closer touch with events. That is why we regard it

as obligatory for a leader to make reports to party organizations and labor collectives, to participate in meetings and deliver political talks and lectures.

[Question] Who has been elevated to work in party bodies and to elective offices, and how?

[Answer] More than 69,000 communists have been elected to membership in oblast, city and rayon party committees and their inspection commissions. Of these, 43.5 percent are workers and peasants. In practically all local bodies of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, workers or peasants are members of the bureaus of these committees. More than half of our secretaries, section heads, and instructors of oblast, city and rayon party committees began their work careers as workers or peasants.

At the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, 59 workers and peasants were elected members and probationary members of the Central Committee and members of the Inspection Commission. They all actively participate in the proceedings of the Central Committee, and with honor justify the confidence of the communists. They include I. Bushma, brigade leader of construction and installation men, of Kiev; L. Glusheyako, locksmith and tool maker, of Khar'kov; V. Mironenko, power shovel operator, of Krivbas [Krivoy Rog Iron-Ore Basin]; G. Mopak, miner from the Donets Coal Basin; V. Orlov, rolling mill operator at the Zaporozhstal' Metallurgical Plant; A. Petsa, kolkhoz brigade leader from the Transcarpathian Ukraine and many others. They are all people of great intelligence, not only "professors" in their work, but also distinctive personalities in the full sense of the word.

We have begun to elevate women to party work more often and more of them. They are more than 22 percent of the workers in responsible positions in oblast, city and rayon party committees.

An important source for the replenishment of key party personnel is the Komsomol. In the past 10 years, more than 7000 youth leaders--former secretaries of Komsomol committees--have been elevated to party work in the republic.

The party committees of the Ukraine strive for a reasonable combination of experienced and young prospective workers and endeavor to secure a stability of key personnel. Twenty-nine percent of the secretaries of city and rayon party committees are people under 40 years of age.

Every year in our country approximately one-fifth of the party workers are renewed. They enjoy no privileges other than those that apply for the whole of society--free education, medical services, child care etc. The sole "privilege" of the communist over other people is to shoulder the hardest job and the greatest responsibility.

In the history of our party there are many examples of the selflessness of communists on a massive scale. Now as well they are first whenever things are more complicated and difficult, wherever personal example of great conscientiousness and self-sacrifice is needed.

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CC DECREE ON UTILIZING YOUNG SPECIALISTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree on utilization of young specialists]

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has issued a decree on the status of and measures to insure the efficient utilization in the republic's national economy of of young specialists--the graduates from VUZ's in other cities in the country.

It notes in the decree that training of personnel in the country's leading VUZ's, primarily in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities, is of great sociopolitical importance for solving the tasks of economic and cultural building in the republic. Consistent and planned work by party and soviet organs to extend training of specialists in VUZ's in other cities has been approved and highly assessed by the workers. The desire to obtain an education in the higher educational establishments of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities is expressed by an increasing number of young men and women with each passing year. Some 170 of the country's VUZ's are now training 3,500 emissaries from Azerbaijan, while 10 years ago the figure was only 317.

During the period 1975-1981 some 1,216 young specialists graduated in 240 specialties from 140 of the country's leading VUZ's and arrived in the republic. The overwhelming majority of them were placed in employment in good time, and favorable housing and everyday conditions were created for them. Many graduates are now firmly established in production where they have shown themselves to good advantage and distinguished themselves by their high level of knowledge and initiative.

At the same time, there are serious shortcomings and unresolved questions in the activity of the republic organs that plan the training, placement and utilization of graduates from VUZ's in other cities.

The Azerbaijan Gosplan (comrades F. Rustambekova and F. Faradzhev) has not properly considered the requirements for personnel in short supply for the developing sectors of the national economy, in particular for the electronics

and instrument-building sectors of industry, transportation and agriculture, and is permitting instances involving the placement of VUZ graduates in jobs other than their specialties.

The republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (comrade K. Aliyev) is giving insufficient attention to the qualitative selection of young people sent for training in VUZ's in other cities and is not effecting systematic control over their training and education; as a result of which, during the period 1976-1981 some 240 students were expelled from the country's VUZ's.

The Ministry of Procurement (comrade I. Shamiyev), Ministry of the Food Industry (comrade K. Mamedov), Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry (comrade T. Orudzhev), Ministry of Industrial Construction (comrade T. Safaraliyev), Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (comrade R. Sadykov), Ministry of Agriculture (comrade M. Askerov), Ministry of Motor Transport (comrade Sh. Kerimov), Ministry of Consumer Services (comrade Z. Gasanova), Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (comrade V. Mayorov), the Academy of Sciences (comrade G. Abdullayev), the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking (comrade Yu. Rzayev), the "Azneft" Production Association (comrade B. Gadzhiyev), the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration (comrade F. Kengerli), the State Committee for Cinematography (comrade A. Sharifov), the Main Azerbaijan Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources (comrade S. Gadzhiyev), the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (comrade Kh. Kerimov), the Azerbaijan Pipe Plant imeni V.I. Lenin (comrade M. Kerimov), the Plant imeni 60-letiya Kompartii Azerbaydzhana (comrade B. Gezalov) and the Special Design and Technical Bureau at the Domestic Air Conditioning Plant (comrade S. Sultanov) do not have permanent links with future specialists during their years of training, and are not familiarizing them with the nature and conditions of their future work and the life of the labor collectives or making purposeful preparations for the reception of new additions of highly qualified personnel.

For these reasons the USSR Ministry of Railroads reallocated several young specialists sent to the Administration of the Azerbaijan Railroad to other cities in the country; graduates sent to the republic Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services were forced to find employment for themselves. At the republic Academy of Sciences "Kaspromremstroy" Trust (comrade F. Aslanov) job placement for young specialists was delayed for several months and specialists were unjustifiably detached from the State Committee for Cinematography. Various ministries and administrations were to blame for the fact that during the period 1975-1981 some 58 young specialists were reallocated to other organizations while 33 left the republic.

Most ministries and administrations are not engaged as they should be with questions of the efficient utilization of young specialists and establishing them in production and organizing their professional advancement.

A poll taken among young specialists at the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education,

the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Cinematography, the Plant imeni 60-letiya Kompartii Azerbaydzhana and the Azerbaijan Pipe Plant imeni V.I. Lenin showed that 10 percent of them are not working in their specialty and more than 20 percent are dissatisfied with their work.

Insufficient interest is being shown by the republic Academy of Sciences in the scientific growth of graduates from VUZ's in other cities. The academic institutions are not conducting systematic work to train young specialists in methods for conducting research on scientific and technical themes, sending them to spend time in the country's leading scientific establishments or giving them support for their dissertations, and they are making unsatisfactory use of personnel in a number of specialties where personnel are in short supply, primarily in the humanities.

There is no close interaction between the various interested organizations and there is a lack of communication between Gosplan, the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the State Committee for Labor, as a result of which 15 graduates from VUZ's in other cities remained outside control and after 3 years of work they changed their jobs and were reallocated to other organizations.

Questions of the registration, consideration and allocation of apartments to young specialists are not being resolved in good time. For this reason a significant proportion of them sent to the Plant imeni 60-letiya Kompartii Azerbaydzhana and a number of other plants have been relocated to other ministries and administrations. In registering and considering young specialists for apartments there is often procrastination by some of the ispolkoms of soviets of working people's deputies in Baku city.

The republic State Committee for Labor (comrade A. Kerimov) is effecting unsatisfactory control over the timely arrival of young specialists at their designated places, their proper utilization, and the creation of favorable working and domestic conditions for them. Substantial shortcomings exist in implementation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decree of 30 November 1977 "On Strengthening Control for the Timely Arrival of Young Specialists at Their Designated Places and Their Job Placement and Efficient Utilization."

The Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee is not paying enough attention to work with young specialists, using the experience in Komsomol work it has gained or forming a Komsomol aktiv from among them, and it is doing a poor job of recruiting them for participation in the sociopolitical life of the republic.

City and rayon party committees are virtually divorced from this work and show no interest in the state of affairs at the local level, do not have information on young specialists at enterprises and organizations in the area, and they are failing to discuss questions of job placement and the efficient utilization of specialists in the bureau, concern themselves with recruitment for the party ranks from this contingent, and use them for leading duties in elected party, Komsomol and trade union organs.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has made it incumbent upon republic ministries and administrations, enterprises and organizations of union subordination, Azerbaijan Communist Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Council of the Ministers of the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast ispolkom and the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of working people's deputies to take the necessary steps to eliminate the shortcomings listed and to insure the efficient utilization in the national economy of young specialists who are graduates from VUZ's in other cities in the country.

The personal responsibility of ministers, chairmen of state committees, and leaders of the republic Academy of Sciences and enterprises of union subordination is enhanced for the timely job placement and efficient utilization of graduates and for the creation of the necessary conditions for professional growth and establishment in production, and also for satisfying their housing and domestic needs.

The AzSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must, jointly with interested ministries and administrations in the republic, strengthen work on qualitative selection and assignment for study in VUZ's in other cities of the country the most prepared sector of youth, effect constant control over their training and education, take timely steps to prevent dropouts, give special attention to improving the professional orientation of work with future secondary school graduates accepted by other cities, and strengthen links with ministries and administrations to control job placement and the efficient utilization of young specialists.

It is proposed that the AzSSR Gosplan radically improve planning for the training of specialists in VUZ's in other cities of the country, taking into account the actual requirements of the developing sectors of the republic's national economy and allocation to the appropriate ministries and administrations in strict accordance with VUZ specialty and the recommendation of the specific place of work.

The republic ministries and administrations and Academy of Sciences and enterprises and organizations of union subordination are obliged to establish close links with future specialists studying in the country's VUZ's, show concern and attention throughout the entire period of study, acquaint them with the nature of their future work, make more extensive use of opportunities for early allocation, activate local practice in their future labor activity, strengthen work on the timely job placement and efficient utilization of young specialists, provide them with housing, create favorable conditions for professional growth, systematically organize periods of probation at the country's leading enterprises, show concern for their professional advancement, and take steps to strengthen their sociopolitical activity.

The AzSSR State Committee for Labor should effect permanent and effective control over the timely arrival of and job placement for young specialists who are graduates from VUZ's in other cities strictly in accordance with the specialties gained at the VUZ's, and their professional advancement and the creation of the necessary housing and domestic conditions. It should

periodically inspect the correctness of their utilization at the local level and in case of necessity it should inform the republic Council of Ministers; and jointly with the republic ministries and administrations and Academy of Sciences and enterprises and organizations of union subordination should within a 3-month period define precisely the place of work for young specialists graduating from VUZ's in other cities of the country who have been transferred to other organizations at the end of 3 years of work according to allocation, and effect constant control over their further production activity.

Creation of the essential housing and domestic conditions is considered to be most important for the efficient utilization of young specialists. To this end a hostel complex for 1,000 persons is to be built, with provision made in the 1983 plan for Glavbakstroy [expansion unknown] for a start on this complex, with the commissioning of hostel accommodation for 500 persons in 1983 and again in 1984.

The Baku city ispolkom has been assigned the task of setting aside the appropriate land for construction of the hostels and before December of this year, of insuring that the Baku State Institute of Town Planning prepares the necessary design and estimates documentation; the design should provide for the construction of a hostel complex with appropriate cultural and everyday facilities, communal conditions in all residential rooms, and units for young specialists with families.

Starting in 1983 republic ministries and administrations and enterprises and organizations are to transfer to the Baku city ispolkom special-purpose funds for their share in the construction of the hostel complex according to the number of young specialists graduating from VUZ's in other cities of the country that they are hiring.

At the request of ministries and administrations and enterprises and organizations, the executive committees of oblast, city and rayon soviets of working people's deputies are entrusted without hindrance to register young specialists arriving for work in the republic in accordance with the procedure laid down in Point 4 of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers decree No 317 of 23 September 1974, offering them the appropriate privileges and preferences.

The departments of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee are to effect systematic control over activities of ministries and administrations and party gorkoms and raykoms in questions of the selection of young people to be sent for training and over their training, and to maintain close contacts between graduates and the enterprises and organizations that are their future place of work; and to effect control over the arrival, job placement and utilization of young specialists in the republic's national economy; and to create for them the necessary conditions for professional and sociopolitical growth; and to register them in good time and accept them on the waiting list for apartments and provide them with housing.

An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee commission has been set up to control the correct organization of job placement and the efficient use

in the republic's national economy of young specialists graduating from higher educational establishments; this commission is to operate under the chairmanship of central committee secretary K.M. Bagirov.

The editorial offices of republic newspapers and journals and the AzSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are given the assignment of systematically throwing light on questions connected with the training of emissaries from the republic in VUZ's in other cities of the country and their job placement and efficient utilization in the national economy and their participation in the sociopolitical life of the republic.

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REGIONAL

CONFERENCE HELD ON IMPROVING TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 3

AzerINFORM report: "To Improve the Quality of Training for Specialists"]

[Text] With each passing day the requirements made of our society and scientific and technical progress on the level of training for specialists become more stringent. And higher school workers face crucial tasks in improving the training and education of the student youth. Questions of further improving political-educational work and the training process in higher educational establishments, the organization and holding of entrance examinations, the selection and placement of personnel and the allocation and efficient utilization of young specialists in light of the 26th CPSU Congress and 20th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress decisions were discussed at a republican seminar-conference that took place 8 September in the Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov. It was attended by party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, managers, representatives of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations at VUZ's, and officials from a number of ministries and administrations.

The seminar-conference was opened by K.G. Aliyev, the AzSSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee secretary G.A. Gasanov presented a report on the tasks of the republic higher school workers stemming from the decrees and materials from conferences and other documents of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

It was noted in the report and in statements by I.A. Ibragimov, rector of the Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry, Kh.Ya. Khalilov, secretary of the party raykom imeni 26 bakinskiy komissarov, V.Yu. Eyvazov, dean of the metallurgy department of the Polytechnical Institute, G.M. Bayramov and N.A. Mustafayev, party committee secretaries at the Azerbaijan State University and the Construction Engineering Institute, F.S. Abdullayev, dean of the mathematics department at the Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin, Z.M. Alikberov and F.N. Aleskerov, respectively the rector and dean of the commodity faculty at the Institute of the National Economy, and I.M. Mamedov, rector of the Nakhichevan Pedagogical Institute, that thanks to the constant concern of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee the republic's higher

school is developing effectively and progressively. As a result of steps taken in recent years the moral-psychological atmosphere in the VUZ's has considerably bormalized and the quality of specialist training has improved. Results from the recent VUZ entrance examinations and materials from the Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Studies under the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee show that the organization of entrance tests is being improved and that they are being conducted in an atmosphere of growing objectiveness and goodwill. Publicity has been expanded and work on the professional orientation of young people has been improved.

At the same time, it was stated at the seminar-conference that there are still many shortcomings and omissions in the life of the higher school. Not all leaders and secretaries of VUZ party organizations have drawn the correct conclusions from the sharp and principled criticism aimed at them at the traditional meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on the eve of the entrance examinations. The necessary lessons have not been drawn from the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree on the serious shortcomings in the work of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M.F. Akhundov. Internal VUZ control over the organization and conducting of entrance and semester examinations and the composition of entrance examination commissions remains poor. It is essential to analyze carefully and critically the results of work by these commissions, which sometimes include people who have not justified the trust placed in them. And now, as the results from the entrance examinations are summed up, it is essential to make a deep and comprehensive evaluation of the activity of each VUZ worker involved in this important sociopolitical campaign. The work of the appeals commissions has evoked much censure; representatives of the public and of rayon organizations should be recruited extensively to form part of their composition.

When speaking of the need to make an end once and for all with the negative phenomena in the activity of the VUZ's and with cases of bribery and protectionism, at the same time those who spoke and the participants in section activities stressed the importance of spreading extensively the better experience gained in organizing and conducting entrance examinations and the entire training and educational process, and in the use of computers and automatic devices for assessing the knowledge of secondary school graduates and students. Note was made of the great role played by publication of materials from the Center for the Study of Public Opinion that indicate a considerable improvement in the atmosphere in the VUZ's and promote further good order in them and improvements in the training of future engineers, teachers, physicians, economists and other national economic specialists.

Those participating familiarized themselves with the working experience of the Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry, in particular with the process for training engineers--the future captains of production.

G.I. Isayev, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Science and Education Institutions Department, participated in the work of the seminar-conference.

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CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS REPORTED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 3

Article by V. Ranov, director, archeology sector of the Institute of History imeni A. Donish: "A Dialogue of Archeologists!"

Excerpts INKVA is the acronym for the international scientific association to which belong many thousands of scientists and dozens of scientific establishments engaging in studies of the most recent (three million years long) stage of Earth's history. Why is this geological period interesting? It differs from its predecessors owing to a phenomenon that is amazing and, to this day, difficult to explain--the isolation of man from the animal world, that first living being capable of awareness of his surroundings and capable of actively altering them. For this very reason the Russian geologist A. Pavlov had proposed calling this period Anthropogenic.

Beginning in 1932. a section on human fossils has been active at the INKVA. The main task of the association, which operates with support from the UNESCO, is to coordinate the efforts of scientists in various countries and various disciplines who are investigating problems relating to studies of the Quaternary Period.

Recently the 11th international congress of that association was held in Moscow with the participation of more than 1,000 scientists from various countries. The emblem of the congress was selected to be a happy-looking baby mammoth with a raised trunk--in honor of the well-known baby mammoth Dima which had been several years ago discovered in Siberia.

The present writer offered a paper on an original local Lower Paleolytic culture termed the Karatau Culture from the location of its first finds. Ancient relics of that culture are 500,000 to 750,000 years old. And although few of them have been found, they are of great value to us, because they necessitate a complete reappraisal of the previous theories as to the first appearance of man in southern Central Asia.

The congress in Moscow proved yet again the importance of international contacts, the importance of these dialogues to the development of science on all terrestrial continents.

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TAJIK DAY ON UZBEK RADIO

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 4

Article by V. Zhuravskiy: "On the Wave of Friendship"

Text THE UZBEK RADIO CELEBRATED THE RADIO DAY OF THE TAJIK SSR, DEVOTED TO THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR. Printed in boldface

Fraternal Uzbekistan is providing its neighbor--the Tajik SSR, with transformers, compressors, tractors, agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers and dozens of other products. In return the working people of Tajikistan send to their Uzbek friends aluminum, pipeline fittings, machine tools and spare parts for tractors and machinery, refrigerators, rugs, and much else.

The broad contacts between the two fraternal peoples were described in the broadcast on "Brotherhood" by K. M. Makhkamov, Chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

Feuilletons, investigative reports and interviews prepared by Tajik journalists were broadcast through the ether.

The radio broadcast "Industrial Uzbekistan" described the ancient friendly relations and competition between two similar enterprises, one in Uzbekistan and the other in Tajikistan--the Leninabad and Margelan silk combines.

Thereupon, special issues of the CHASHMA Spring literary almanac were broadcast along with the call number of the Dzhavoin Youth radio station.

A special broadcast for the rural toilers of Uzbekistan informed them about the socialist competition between the farmers of the Leninabad and Fergana oblasts.

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NEW FILM ON KARAKUM CANAL RELEASED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 4

/TurkmenINFORM communique: "On the Silver Screen: 'The Karakum Captains'"

Text A diploma of the recent Third All-Union Festival of Documentary Television Films in Vladivostok--the diploma "Our Soviet Way of Life"--has been awarded to the new film "The Karakum Captains" of the Tajik SSR State Television and Radio. The producers of this film are the director Cherkez Shamuradov and the operator Lev Tangyan.

The farther westward flows the Karakum Canal, the more new cities and settlements rise along its banks. And along with them, new occupations arise. One of them is the occupation of captaincy of the ships plying this artificial river. This film by Turkmen television documentary producers is about the individuals engaging in in an unusual occupation for a "landlocked" republic, about their difficult work and about their joys and sorrows.

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REGIONAL

TAJIK WRITER HONORED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 1

TadzhikTA communique: "Scientific Session"

Text The 70th birthday of Mirsaid Mirshakar was honored by a scientific session convened for this purpose on 17 September in Dushanbe by the republic Academy of Sciences and the Union of Writers of Tajikistan.

In the opening address, devoted to the jubilee celebrant, the director of the Institute of Language and Literature imeni Rudaka, Corresponding Member of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences, A. M. Maniyazov, stressed that a place of honor in the pleiade of well-known Soviet writers belongs by right to M. Mirshakar. This People's Poet of Tajikistan, winner of the USSR State Prize and the Tajik SSR State Prize imeni Rudaka, has gained the love of millions of Soviet readers, especially young ones. We know him to be an eminent state and public activist, as well as the author of many articles of literary criticism dealing with problems of modern poetry and drama, as A. M. Maniyazov has pointed out. Problems of analyzing the creative works of the well-known poet were the subject of the paper by R. A. Amonov, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

"M. Mirshakar and Tajik Soviet Poetry" was the topic of the paper by R. Khoshimov, Candidate of Philological Sciences. D. Karamshoyev, Doctor of Philological Sciences, and the candidates of philological sciences Kh. Otakhonova. Yu. Akbarov, and N. Shakarmamadov discussed M. Mirshakar's contributions to the development of poetic genres in Tajik Soviet literature, the philosophical motivations of his position, and other aspects of his varied creativity.

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CPSU CONCERN FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET NATIONALITIES

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 8, 1982 pp 3-17

Article by A. U. Salimov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan: "CPSU Concern for the Development and Rapprochement of Soviet Nations and Nationalities"

Text In terms of its political significance and socio-economic consequences, an outstanding place in the history of our state is occupied by the formation of the USSR which embodies unprecedented relations of unity and friendship among free peoples. The construction of developed socialism in the Country of the Soviets and the all-around flourishing of the economy and culture of the union republics convincingly proves the viability of Marxist-Leninist teaching regarding the national question and demonstrate the superiority of socialist democracy which guarantees the peoples equal rights and possibilities and creates conditions for solving national problems, taking into account the essential interests of the workers of various nationalities.¹

Relying on the theory of Marxism-Leninism and on comprehensive analysis of the tendencies in the development of social life, the CPSU earmarks the basic directions for the activity of the masses of people, makes the construction of communism scientifically substantiated, and is unwaveringly guided by the Marxist-Leninist tenet concerning harmonious combination of the international-general and national-particular in the lives of the peoples. The Soviet state, as is emphasized in the USSR Constitution, contributes in all ways to further development and rapprochement of all nations and nationalities in the country.

"Under the conditions of developed socialism there is a constant increase in the role of the CPSU which leads, directs and organizes activity for the development of nations and nationalities of the USSR and for the strengthening of their fraternal alliance."² The leading role of the Communist Party is also manifested in such an area of communist construction as the all-around flourishing, rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the socialist nations and nationalities. Under the conditions of developed socialism culture becomes an increasingly active force which exerts a powerful influence on public life and man's internal world. An essential feature of socialist culture is its reflection of the creative energy of the nations and nationalities for creating a new society and the disclosure during the process of this creation of the most valuable characteristics and traditions of the

national cultures of each of the fraternal nations of our homeland. The community of interests of the socialist nations and nationalities give rise to broad possibilities of joining the forces of the entire Soviet people for an accelerated solution to complex problems, both general and national-specific.

The question of the development and interconnections of national cultures and the combination of national and international under socialism as well as accounting for national peculiarities is included among the important and crucial issues in the construction of a new society. There is nothing further from reality than the assertion by our ideological opponents that socialism eliminates nations and national cultures. From the standpoint of Marxist-Leninists, nations and national differences are an objective fact which will retain its significance in the foreseeable future. Therefore, unless one accounts for national peculiarities there cannot be a truly internationalist policy. And whenever one speaks of the national factor, the real problem here consists in a correct analysis of its position and role in the construction of a new society, in its unity and interconnection with international factors. The experience in the development of our multinational country and world socialism convincingly shows that the true dialectic between national and international under the conditions of socialism consists not in a statistical balance of one and the other, but in a steady growth of the role of international fundamentals in the life of the society, on the basis of which further development of national relations takes place. At the same time the international itself is not a lifeless abstraction which is deprived of any real content, but a "clot" of concrete historical experience of peoples, a synthesis of that which originated in the struggle for common ideals.

Socialism creates a new system of spiritual values which are essentially different from previously existing types of spiritual culture. The spiritual culture of socialism includes the wealth and diversity of national cultures that are related to one another by an internal unity which is conditioned by their social nature. "International culture," wrote V. I. Lenin even before the triumph of the October Revolution, "which is even now being systematically created by the proletariat of all countries, takes unto itself not a 'national culture' (whatever the national collective may be) as a whole, but takes from each national culture exclusively its consistently democratic and socialistic elements."³

One of the most important foundations of the new historic community of people --the Soviet people-- is the unity of the Marxist-Leninist world view of all classes and social groups, of all peoples of the USSR, their spiritual image. The ideological and moral-political principles of the working class--the leading force of our society-- have become the property of all workers. The consolidation of these principles is inextricably related to the deepest transformations in the social consciousness which have taken place during the course of socialist construction and the cultural revolution, during the process of the multifaceted ideological and educational activity of the Communist Party. As a result of the construction of socialism, the workers "have become active participants in cultural life, creators of spiritual values . . . the meeting about which the best minds of mankind have dreamt, the historical meeting of labor and culture, has taken place,"⁴ emphasized L. I. Brezhnev.

During the course of the development of the socialist culture "foundations are being laid for a new, communist culture, which does not know national barriers and serves all working people equally."⁵

The internationalization of social life under the conditions of socialism and the construction of communism leads to the establishment of a harmonious unity of the national and international. Of course this does not take place automatically,, but because of the multifaceted activity of the CPSU and the consistent implementation of its national policy. Party documents and the works of Comrade L. Il Brezhnev give an in-depth analysis of the various aspects of the development of nations and national relations in the USSR in the modern stage and they have developed a broad program of cultural construction and communist education of the workers. Its core consists of the formation of a scientific, materialistic world view, high ideological and moral qualities, a rich spiritual world for Soviet people, the inculcation in them of feelings of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, high responsibility and a creative attitude toward the matter entrusted to them, and intolerance of any manifestations of bourgeois ideology. In its multifaceted work for guiding the development of nations and national relations, the Party considers its task to keep in mind all processes and tendencies in this area, to study them, to draw practical conclusions,⁶ to take a comprehensive, systemic approach to the formation of the new man and the spiritual culture of developed socialism,⁷ and to observe strictly Leninist principles of national policy.⁸ The unity of the interests of the peoples of the USSR can be recognized more profoundly with the help of the points advanced by the CPSU concerning the flourishing and mutual enrichment of national cultures and the formation of a unified Soviet people on the basis of equality, fraternal cooperation and voluntary contributions in the area of culture. Revealing the internal tendencies in the development of nations, L. I. Brezhnev noted: "When speaking about a new historic community of people, we certainly do not mean that national differences have disappeared here or that any merging of nations has taken place. All nations and nationalities that populate the Soviet Union retain their peculiarities, the features of their national character, their language and their best traditions."⁹

Under the conditions of developed socialism the material base for cultural development continues to become stronger. The process of dissemination of spiritual values becomes more intensive, the international content of national cultures becomes richer, and their interconnections become significantly stronger. This contributes to all-around flourishing and rapprochement of socialist nations as well as mutual enrichment of their cultures.

The unprecedented flourishing and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR is a stage of cooperation of peoples who have reached a high level of economic and social development. We are not speaking simply about cultural exchange, but about profound creative mutual influence of cultures that are developing on a common social basis which is characterized by a unity of ideological and creative principles. It is precisely this fruitful interaction that characterizes the stage of developed socialism. For the first time in the history of world civilization a culture has been formed which is socialist in content, internationalist in nature and unified in its main directions of development, but diverse in its national forms. The

rapprochement and mutual enrichment of national cultures is a profoundly progressive phenomenon. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "Any national culture which is enclosed within itself inevitably loses; it loses the features of humanity in general."¹⁰

The functioning of the Soviet culture as a totality of material and spiritual values of all nations and nationalities of our country and its further development are carried out in close interconnection with the expansion of their active cooperation and the strengthening of their public-economic and socio-cultural unity. The progressive significance of these processes was fully revealed during the course of the construction of socialism in the USSR. Many previously backward nations and nationalities were formed into socialist nations and nationalities and achieved outstanding successes in economic and cultural development.

One of the decisive factors enabling the historical achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union in all spheres of life was the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, a policy of indissoluble friendship and brotherhood, cooperation and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples. As a result of its implementation there was basically an actual equality of all nations and nationalities in all spheres of the life of the society, and true brotherhood of peoples of labor was established, regardless of their nationality, which was welded together by a community of essential interests, goals and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The powerful force of the Leninist national policy consists in that it is not limited to a proclamation of equal rights of each nation and nationality, but achieves actual equality in all areas of political, economic and cultural life.

Clear evidence of the triumph of the Leninist national policy is the flourishing of the economy and culture of Soviet Uzbekistan. The republic has taken a giant step from the Middle Ages to the heights of modern progress. As we know, before the Great October Socialist Revolution, Central Asia was a backward outskirt of tsarist Russia with a poorly developed industry, primitive agriculture and a low level of culture.

V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party considered fraternal assistance from the Russian working class to nations of the country that were backward in their development as a necessary form of manifestation of proletarian internationalism. And the Russian working class and the Russian people fulfilled this international duty honorably. The radical transformations that were consistently made in the socio-economic conditions of the lives of previously backward nations and the establishment of a socialist system of management created a new type of international relations. Providing for equality of all workers, public ownership of the means of production freed them from all kinds of social dependence and national oppression and gave rise to a community of political, economic and spiritual interests of nations and nationalities.

As in the entire country, in Uzbekistan a new educated and cultured generation has grown up. There has been a sharp increase in the numbers of the working class, which today consists of technically intelligent and politically mature people with great social activity. There has been a radical change in the psychology of the agricultural worker. The kolkhoz worker is now armed with

modern technical equipment and his way of life and level of education differ little from the way of life and education of the city dweller. The intelligentsia has become truly national and socialist. The number of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education employed in the republic's national economy has increased from 358,000 in 1965 to 1.8 million in 1980.¹¹ A man has been formed with lofty ideals and noble feelings of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, collectivism, camaraderie and brotherhood.

After the victory of October in Uzbekistan a social problem of historic significance was solved--in the matter of providing true equal rights for women. The former peasant woman has entered on the broad road of creative work. In 1980 there were 521,000 women with higher and secondary specialized education working in the national economy of Uzbekistan.¹² Women function in a worthy manner as workers in agencies of state and public administration.

All this was achieved because of the wise leadership of the CPSU and its Leninist national policy, a constituent part of which is the education of the workers in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship of nations. Representatives of more than 120 nationalities live as a large unified family in the republic. Of the overall population Uzbeks comprise 68.7 percent and Karakalpaks--1.9 percent. Russians comprise 10.8 percent, Tatars--4.2 percent, Kazakhs--4 percent, Tajiks--3.9 percent, Koreans--1.1 percent, Kirghiz--0.9 percent, and so forth.¹³ As native brothers they work hand in hand on behalf of the flourishing of the socialist homeland. And each year this friendship becomes stronger, blossoms and bears more and richer fruits.

The main sphere of manifestation and further strengthening of the friendship of nations and the basis for the development of their spiritual life is socialist economy. "In order to be cultured," wrote V. I. Lenin, "it is necessary to have a certain amount of development of material means of production and a certain material base is necessary."¹⁴ The dynamic and balanced development of the country's economy as a unified national economic complex and the proportional growth of all branches and businesses of the union republics have contributed to the fulfillment of the Party's program requirements--everything in the name of man, everything for the good of man. Following a course toward all-around strengthening of this mighty complex, the CPSU is improving the forms and methods of unionwide planning, improving the mechanism of administration of the economy, and making the operation of all of its units smoother. Because of this progressive strides are taking place in the structure of the unified national economic complex and the economic ties of the Soviet republics are becoming closer and more diverse. Acceleration of scientific and technical progress, deepening of specialization of production and its cooperation, joint assimilation of natural riches, efficient distribution of productive forces, the development of transportation links and unified energy systems, the construction of gas and petroleum pipelines and irrigation facilities, and many other factors are contributing to further rapprochement of nations and nationalities of the USSR.

Workers of Uzbekistan are making a weighty contribution to the construction of the material and technical base for communism. The products of its 1,500 enterprises of more than 100 branches of industry are known far beyond the borders of the republic. Agriculture has become a large mechanized

kolkhoz-sovkhoz industry, and an important branch of it--cotton growing--has produced more than 6 million tons of "white gold" in the last two years.

The friendship and cooperation of the peoples is clearly embodied in the development of competition among republics, in the creation of large territorial production complexes and in the scale of such a creation as the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline.

Along with representatives of other republics, about 5,000 emissaries from Uzbekistan are actively participating in the transformation of the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR. They have already carried out 162 million rubles' worth of construction and assembly work, assimilated more than 70,000 hectares of new land, and put 110,000 square meters of dwelling space into operation.

The further deepening and expansion of economic cooperation among peoples of the USSR are directly reflected in the essence and forms of national relations. The main tendency in their development is reflected in the strengthening of the economic community of all nations and nationalities, and their unity in adhering to a policy which is directed toward consolidation of the new historic community of peoples. This community, which is being strengthened mainly by the working class, is developing on the basis of homogeneous socialist production relations, joint ownership of the means of production by all nations of the country and all Soviet people, regardless of their nationality, and the participation of workers of all nationalities in unionwide production.

The basic directions for the socio-economic development of our country and the formation and development of the USSR economy as a unified national economic complex determine the nature and the content of the processes of multilateral mutual enrichment and rapprochement of socialist national cultures. The unified political and ideological basis for the spiritual development of the socialist nations contributes to this.

The 26th CPSU Congress devoted a great deal of attention to questions of increasing the material and spiritual potential of each republic and also maximum utilization of these for harmonious development of the whole country, an increased role for culture and art in the formation of the new man, and strengthening of the foundations of the socialist way of life.¹⁵ The 11th Five-Year Plan opens up new prospects for all-around rapprochement of nations and nationalities by expanding their economic and cultural ties. "In all of its work," it says in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin," "the Party relies on the powerful scientific potential of the country and is constantly concerned about better education of the people, the spiritual wealth of the society, and proliferation of the values of the multinational socialist culture which is developing on Leninist principles of party and nation."¹⁶

Under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan is constantly improving all of its activity in all spheres of material and spiritual life. All of its organizational and political work is based on the organizational and political measures for multiplying the republic's contribution to the construction of communism which were developed

by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the party committees. The entire complex of issues relating to improving party leadership of cultural development is constantly within the field of vision of party organizations. In 1976-1981 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan considered problems of cultural construction in the republic more than fifty times.

As in other republics, in Uzbekistan public education is developing at rapid rates and the general educational school is improving. The republic has about 9,500 schools which accommodates 4 million students.¹⁷ The plans for the system of public education take into account the peculiarities of the national make-up of the population and studies are conducted in Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Karakalpaks and other languages.

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan schools were constructed to accommodate almost 800,000 students. The overwhelming majority of pedagogical collectives are achieving good results in training and education of the students. Graduates receive profound and stable knowledge and they are distinguished by high moral qualities, a love of labor and ideological maturity. Effective methods of labor education and training of school children have taken form. Production training has been introduced in 2,782 general educational schools. We have created 4,140 student production brigades and 300 interschool training and production combines. Vocational and technical education is developing increasingly. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone 215 new schools were created and more than 500,000 school graduates went into production. This is as many as were trained during the years of the 8th and 9th Five-Year Plans together.¹⁸

In order to improve the education of the younger generation, ties among family, school and community are being strengthened and the patronage of training institutions by labor collectives is becoming stronger. Party organizations and soviet agencies have begun to show more concern for teaching personnel and the authority of the teacher, mentor or master, and they have begun to create better conditions for their creative labor.

Higher and secondary specialized education has been further developed in the republic. The network of VUZ's, their branches and general technical departments have expanded, and 35 new secondary specialized training institutions have been opened up. At the present time more than 500,000 people are studying in 43 VUZ's and 222 tekhnikums in 437 specialities. The national composition of the student youth reflects the multinational composition of the republic. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan about 600,000 certified specialists were trained.¹⁹

The rise of the general educational level contributes to the all-around development of the individual and the preparation of people for active participation in public labor. Interesting information about the increased general educational and specialized training of the population of Uzbekistan is provided by materials of the latest census. In the first place, the indicator of literacy of men and women is now the same. In the second place, the differences in the literacy of urban and rural population have been

basically overcome. In the third place, during 9 years (1970-1979) the number of people with a secondary specialized education increased 2.3-fold and those with a higher education--almost 2.2-fold.

A rise in the cultural and technical level of the workers is a necessary condition for steady and sequential development of the national economy and the changeover of the economy to an intensive path of development. In 1980 there were more than 500,000 specialists working in institutions for education and culture in the republic.²⁰ This army of many thousands is a real assistance to the Party in ideological work and in communist education of the workers.

The efforts of scientists of Uzbekistan are concentrated on solving crucial problems related to the construction of the material and technical base for communism, acceleration of scientific and technical progress and improvement in the well-being and culture of the people. More than 36,000 scientific workers are working productively in the republic.²¹ Their work in the areas of mathematical statistics, electronics, bio-organic chemistry, alkaloid chemistry, genetics and selection have been widely recognized in the country and abroad. Science is increasingly being transformed into a direct productive force and its ties with production are becoming stronger. Scientific research institutes and VUZ's are concluding agreements for cooperation with enterprises and organizing brigades of scientists, specialists and production innovators. Many complex problems have been solved by brigades like this at the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine, the Aviation Association imeni V. P. Chkalov, and plants in Chirchik, Samarkand, Fergana and other cities. Each year scientific organizations give production about 500 developments with an economic effect of more than a half billion rubles.²² During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan they created 172 models of new types of machines, equipment, fittings and instruments.²³ Party organizations of the republic are directing scientists toward increasing the effectiveness of scientific research for improving the conditions for the labor and life of the people, forming a socialist way of life and enriching the spiritual world of man.

The ideological work of the Party and the activity of creative unions, the numerous cultural and educational institutions and the means of mass communications lead to an intensification of mutual influence, a rapprochement of national cultures and a strengthening of their international foundation. Party organizations of the republic have done a great deal in recent years to further improve all ideological and educational work and to increase its efficiency and effectiveness. Party committees have begun to pay more attention to all aspects of ideological-political, labor and moral education. The efforts of Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic agencies and means of mass information and propaganda in this area are now better coordinated. Political-educational and propaganda work is being done by more than 8,000 speakers, 150,000 lecturers, 64,000 political informers and 183,000 agitators. It has become the norm for managers of party and state personnel and eminent specialists to participate in educational work. All this has had a favorable influence on the increased creative activity of the working masses and improved efficiency and quality of their work.

A most important feature of the development of public awareness in the modern stage is mass study of Marxism-Leninism. An outstanding event in the ideological-political life of the republic which took place during the days of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was the publication of the Complete Collected Works of V. I. Lenin in 55 volumes in the Uzbek language. Documents of the CPSU, the works of L. I. Brezhnev and collections of articles and speeches of other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state are published in large editions. Profound assimilation of revolutionary theory and skillful application of it in practice constitute a guarantee of conscientious and creative participation of the masses in the implementation of the Party policy.

Party organizations of the republic have accumulated a significant amount of experience in leadership of the political education of the masses. At the present time the system of political and economic education reaches more than three million auditors, which is 2.5 times more than in 1970. The network of schools of communist labor, people's university and other forms of mass propaganda has expanded. The content of the training is closely related to the practical tasks of communist construction.

Political and economic knowledge has become an indispensable part of the overall culture of the individual and a most important condition for the formation of the cultural image of the builder of communism.

Means of mass information make a most important contribution to communist education of the workers and cultural mutual enrichment and rapprochement of nations and nationalities. In the republic 281 newspapers and 83 magazines are published in 9 languages with an overall annual circulation of 1,028,300,000 copies.²⁴ A new sociopolitical and literary-artistic magazine, YYLDYZ, has been published in the Tatar language since 1981. With 2.3 million television sets and 2.5 million radios, practically all the population of the republic views four television programs--two central and two republic--and listens to republic radio broadcasts in six languages of the peoples of the USSR.²⁵ Nine publishing houses annually publish 35 million books, including 23 million in the Uzbek language.²⁶ The "Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia" has been published on a high scientific and typographical level.

A large role in the cultural life of the republic is played by 28 theatres, including 2 opera theatres. There are more than 4,000 clubs in operation and 34 museums receive visitors with hospitality. The new building of the State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan and the Exhibition Hall of the republic Union of Artists have opened wide their doors. The latter regularly exhibits works of artists of the union republics. The free time of 147,000 workers is devoted to independent artistic creativity.²⁷ About 60 million printed works have been gathered in the stacks of 7,000 mass libraries of various departments.²⁸ More than 8 million readers use them. In recent years the demand for sociopolitical literature has doubled.²⁹ A centralized system for serving the readers is being introduced.

Under modern conditions the authentic national values are increasingly becoming unionwide and nationwide values. Moreover, the national soil has been and still is a nutritive environment for the development of culture, and each

national culture receives everything that is valuable from the sister republics. The nations and nationalities of the USSR are comprehensively developing their own national cultures on the paths of expansion of cooperation and strengthening of the common, international foundation of the culture of the Soviet people.

As in other republics, in Uzbekistan these processes are especially clearly manifested in the development of literature and art. The source of their flourishing is the creative assimilation of the best traditions of Uzbek classics and folklore, the ideological and aesthetic wealth of Russian and world art, and the advanced multinational Soviet culture. During the years of the construction of socialism, under the favorable influence of the sister cultures, Uzbek literature and art was established and developed. Thus, as a result of the influence of the multinational artistic creativity, political and publicistic literature and the epic and dramaturgic genres of Uzbek literature were formed. Today the works of the talented artists Khamza, Aybek, Kh. Alimdzhan, G. Gulyam, Sh. Rashidov, K. Yashen, N. Safarov, Zul'fiya and many others are well known to readers throughout the union and abroad. Additionally, one can find cases of influence of Uzbek classical and Soviet poetry on the creativity of poets who represent Russian and other national literatures of the country. Here one should keep in mind that the cooperation and rapprochement of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR cannot be reduced either to cultural-aesthetic contacts, which have always taken place in history, nor to ordinary ties in the area of culture which are brought about by the geographical, ethnic and linguistic proximity of the peoples, since in our country the new type of interrelations of national cultures is based on a spiritual unity of the peoples of the USSR and was originated in the process of the formation of an artistic culture that is common to all of them in the path of a unified creative method--socialist realism. An outstanding role in the development of the socialist multinational culture of the peoples of the USSR is played by the Russian people, their advanced culture and their language.³⁰

In recent years there has been a marked expansion of the thematic range of the creativity of activists in literature and art, their artistic mastery has increased, and they have come closer to life. The creative work of masters of culture typically show more interest in the theme of modern reality and the creation of a full-blooded image of the hero of our time. The Party, guided by Leninist instructions, protects the right of the creative intelligentsia to do innovative work, steadily realizing the principles of the Party and national character of literature and art, and is reaching a point where the results of spiritual activity contributes to the mutual enrichment of the cultures of the socialist nations and nationalities. Raising high the banner of the Party and national significance of Soviet art, writers and poets, artists and composers, and activists of the stage and screen of Uzbekistan are devoting their efforts to the education of a new man.

An important factor in the interrelations and mutual influence of the national cultures and also the mutual familiarization of the masses of people of all nationalities of our country with the treasure house of each other's spiritual culture is artistic translation. In 1980 in Uzbekistan books and brochures

were translated from 41 languages of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries; 376 translated books were published in editions amounting to about 14 million copies.³¹ Because of the talent and labor of the translators, the books of Uzbek men of letters are now being read in all corners of the country, and they are being translated from Russian to many languages of the peoples of the USSR and other countries. In Tashkent and a number of other cities there are specialized Druzhba stores which have samples of innovations of publishing houses in all union republics. Additionally, there are increasing numbers of orders for works of Uzbek authors from other republics and from abroad.

As experience shows, one of the effective forms of publicizing the achievements of artistic culture of the sister nations is to conduct ten-day and one-day celebrations of the culture, art and literature of the union and autonomous republics. In recent years alone in Uzbekistan there have been Days of Literature and Art of the RSFSR (September, 1976), Azerbaijan (June, 1980), Tajikistan (May, 1981) and responsive measures in Azerbaijan (May, 1979) and Tajikistan (September, 1981). In 1976-1981 Days of Literature and Art of Karakalpakiya were held in Moscow, in Kzyl-Orda Oblast of the Kazakh SSR, the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR's and Days of Literature and Art of the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR's in Karakalpakiya. About 100,000 people attended the All-Union Festival of Soviet Music with the motto "Glory to the Party of Lenin!" which was held in 1980 in Uzbekistan.

Festivals of Uzbek films in Moscow, Belorussia, Tajikistan, Estonia, Kirghiziya, Turkmenia, Azerbaijan and Kazakstan have contributed to creative mutual exchange with masters of the screen from other republics and to propaganda of the achievements of Uzbek cinema. Tours in Uzbekistan of the outstanding theater collectives--MKhAT imeni M. Gor'kiy, the Leningrad Academic Theater imeni A. S. Pushkin, the Moscow Academic Theater imeni V. Mayakovskiy and the Moscow Sovremennik theater have been a means of active creative communication and practical assistance to workers of the Uzbek theater. The ballet from the work of Sh. R. Rashidov, "Kashmir Song," to the music of the Uzbek composer U. Musayev, performed by the USSR Bolshoi Theater was a real celebration of the friendship of peoples of our country. In turn, the State Academic Theater imeni A. Navoi went on tour to Moscow, Leningrad and Sochi; the Uzbek State Academic Theater imeni Khamza--to Kazan' and Ufa; the Tashkent Russian Academic Theater imeni Gor'kiy--to a number of cities of the RSFSR; the Bukhara and Andizhan oblast theaters--to Tajikistan; the TYuZ imeni Akhunbabayev--to Kazakstan, and so forth.

In recent years in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Dushanbe, Baku, Alma-Ata and the Baltic cities they have performed works of Uzbek artists--Ural Tansykbayev, Chingiz Akhmarov, Rakhim Akhmedov and many others. These and other diverse forms of communication and cooperation enrich spiritual life and help to take advantage of the treasure house of our multinational soviet culture. Systematic and intensive exchange of exhibits, tours and movies make modern creative practice a factor in the development of socialist culture, in which processes of mutual enrichment and mutual penetration are taking place.

One of the clearest indicators of the exchange of cultural achievements among the peoples of the USSR is the establishment of the Russian language, which has now become one of the generally recognized world languages, as a means of international communication. The Russian language has exerted and still exerts a favorable influence on the development of national languages, at the same time assimilating means of expression of other languages. Linguistic contacts have led to social bilingualism which has become widespread among the peoples of the Soviet Union. According to figures of the 1979 census, in addition to the native language, Russian is now spoken fluently by about 61.3 million citizens of non-Russian nationality; in addition to the 137.2 million Russians, 16.3 million representatives of non-Russian nationalities consider it their native language. Thus for 77.6 million Soviet people of non-Russian nationality the Russian language is the second native language in the direct sense of the word.³² The increasing bilingualism reflects an overall tendency of increasing rapprochement of socialist nations under the conditions of the all-around flourishing of each of them.

The All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on the Russian Language (1975) and the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference, "The Russian Language--the Language of Friendship and Cooperation of Peoples of the USSR," were evidence of the Party's unwavering concern for the study of the Russian language. They were of immense sociopolitical and scientific-theoretical significance and made a valuable contribution to further improvement of the teaching and study of the Russian language.

Party organizations of the republic are reaching a point where workers of Uzbekistan have a good mastery of the Russian language and they understand that the study of it is not only an avenue to the heights of science, technology, culture and art, but also an essential vital need, a most important economic and political task. In this connection, special schools for in-depth study of the Russian language have been created in all the oblasts. During the past ten years the VUZ's of the republic have trained more than 15,000 teachers in this specialty. Pedagogical institutes of Russia and the Ukraine have rendered a great deal of assistance in training these personnel. In the past decade more than 5,000 Uzbek boys and girls have studied there. The publication of literature in the Russian language and the performance of works of Russian authors in the theater play an important role in communist education of the workers. More than half of the 23,000 books that have been published recently in Uzbekistan are in Russian and other languages of the sister nations. There are approximately 150 million copies of them. During the past ten years theater collectives of the republic have performed plays of 300 Russian authors.³³ As a result of the mutual influence of the cultures and the rapprochement of nations, the number of people who have mastered the Russian language has increased considerably in Uzbekistan.³⁴

Taking into account the many aspects of the role of the Russian language in the life of our society, the problems of studying and teaching it should be considered comprehensively: The linguistic, pedagogical, political and ideological aspects are all important here. To solve these problems successfully it is necessary to have close creative cooperation on the part of specialists of all republics. "Such a consolidation of efforts will undoubtedly

make it possible to achieve even greater success in the study of the Russian language--the bearer of the most advanced ideas of the modern age, a powerful means of spiritual unity of the nations of our great socialist homeland."³⁵

The problem of the interconnection of educational work in the sphere of labor and life and the relationship of these areas in the practice of party work is becoming increasingly crucial. In this connection, improving the culture of rural life is especially important. Taking into account the experience accumulated in this matter in Uzbekistan, the CPSU Central Committee in 1975 held an All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference, "Communist Education of Rural Workers and Questions of Improving the Culture of Rural Life," in Tashkent. A paper was given there by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The conference was a good school for the party, soviet and economic aktiv of the republic in questions of comprehensive solutions to problems of the CPSU agrarian policy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the development of socialist public relations in rural areas, advancement of the culture of life and sociopolitical activities of rural workers, and improvement of forms and methods of communist education of the rural population. From the results of the conference, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan adopted a decree concerning measures for further advancing the culture of life of the population. The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan has repeatedly considered the course of the fulfillment of the recommendations of the conference. A large amount of work is being done by the republic council on the culture of life which is headed by Sh. R. Rashidov.

A program to eliminate the farmstead system is being carried out on a large scale in Uzbekistan. A large number of schools, hospitals and other facilities for socio-cultural purposes have been put into operation. At the present time in rural areas there are more than 300 cultural-domestic complexes in operation, which make it possible to considerably improve the service for farmers. Much should also be done in this area by deputy chairmen of kolkhozes and directors of sovkhozes for the culture of life. Special attention is devoted to the development of public preschool education. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone they constructed preschool institutions to accommodate 234,000, and the number of children in them now is about 1 million.³⁶

Improving the culture of the life of the population and intelligent use of free time require purposive work for the introduction of new customs and rituals into life. In September 1970 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan adopted a decree which, taking into account the experience that has been accumulated, envisioned a number of measures directed toward further improvement of the activity of party, soviet, Komsomol and trade union organizations of the republic in this area.

The traditions that have been established in Uzbekistan, which are closely related to the traditions of other peoples of our country, can be divided into three types according to their nature and their content: Nationwide--October and May celebrations, V. I. Lenin's birthday, celebrations of the Victory, the Soviet Army and Navy, and others; Public-Production--devoted to

workers and kolkhoz workers, the awarding of a passport, recruitment into the Soviet army, labor anniversaries, and pensions and honors for veterans of labor and war; Family-Domestic--related to the birth of a child, a wedding, coming of age and others.. The republic is doing a great deal to make sure that the new Soviet customs and rituals have deep content and reflect the great achievements of the Soviet people and the high ideals of the socialist way of life. Among the new national labor holidays related to the agricultural calendar, which have become more and more widespread in Uzbekistan, are the celebrations of the "khosil bayrami" (celebration of the harvest) and "pakhta bayrami" (celebration of cotton). They sum up the results of the work of agricultural workers and celebrate their valor. The holidays are accompanied by sports competitions and national games in which thousands of kolkhoz sportsmen participate. Well-known artists, writers and poets speak before the agricultural workers. These celebrations are conducted on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in the rayon and oblast centers, and in the capital of the republic. Guests from sister republics participate in them.

The recently established traditions reflect the community of economic, political and ideological life and the world view of the new historic community of people. The new customs and rituals reflect the great accomplishments of the nations and nationalities of our country in communist construction as well as the Soviet way of life. In terms of their internal essence and content they are profoundly international and a spirit of friendship is inherent in them. Especially widespread is the remarkable tradition of mutual assistance in labor--"khashar"--which was clearly manifested during the period of the restoration of Tashkent after the natural disaster of 1966.

At the same time the republics still have certain old customs and rituals which impede the spiritual growth of the people and cause harm to communist education of the workers. This pertains especially to religious remnants. Party, Soviet and Komsomol organizations and the entire society of Uzbekistan are waging a resolute battle against them. The active process of the formation of socialist traditions and customs is taking place in all areas of life, which contributes to the eradication of customs and habits of the past. But old traditions do not disappear of their own accord along with the change in social relations. The workers' spiritual demands are higher now than ever before. They expect of poets, composers, writers and artists assistance in artistic formulation of new rituals and customs, for the emotional coloring of each of them contributes greatly to their establishment in life. New Soviet traditions are called upon to contribute to international education of the workers, to contribute to the spiritual renewal of the individual, and to protect him from residuals of national limitation, national egoism and nationalistic prejudices. Taking national peculiarities, the specific features of the life and culture of various nations and nationalities into account should not overshadow the main and decisive thing in the development of modern national traditions--the fact that under the conditions of the all-around rapprochement of the nations of the USSR, the nature of existing traditions and customs is gradually changing. The most progressive of them go beyond the framework of the life of one nation and become the property of all peoples. To forget this point and approach traditions as a purely national phenomenon can give rise to tendencies of national exclusiveness and national egoism, for example, in the area of art and literature and in social life they can lead to an incorrect interpretation of the interconnection between the national and the international.

The rapid social and scientific-technical progress that is taking place in our country and the establishment of a soviet way of life, naturally, lead to the elimination of outdated traditions and forms of culture which stand in contradiction to the new life and the new morality. But it certainly does not follow from this, as some think in the West, that national culture is disappearing. The essence of the matter is that the "national" is sometimes incorrectly identified with something rudimentary and exclusively patriarchal. In reality the concept "national" should include not only what has been inherited from past ages, but also what has been transformed under new conditions or has originated and is developing on the soil of socialism.

While showing concern for preserving historical monuments of each people and taking a careful attitude toward the thousand-year-old values of their culture, the CPSU and the socialist state have at the same time created conditions for mutual enrichment of cultures, for their renewal and flourishing in the process of creative interaction. The very flourishing of the culture of a nation is not the enclosure of initial properties in it, but the development of all progressive aspects of cultural life, including the development of valuable national traditions, the surmounting of outdated forms and the enrichment of the culture through creative assimilation of the best values created by other peoples. With this understanding, the national is inseparable from the concept "soviet." And this means that the socialist national does not contradict the international; on the contrary, it is enriched thereby. The Soviet multinational culture is not simply an arithmetic sum of individual cultures, but a creative synthesis of all the best that has been created by the peoples.

It is typical of the process of the establishment of a communist culture to increase the role of the subjective factor. This is manifested first of all in increasing the role of the Party in the realization of interconnected tendencies in the flourishing and rapprochement of national cultures. In the modern stage this process is conscious and purposive. The CPSU program of action for guiding the process of rapprochement and mutual enrichment of national cultures of the peoples of the USSR is a truly scientific reflection of the leading tendencies and patterns of social development.

The new and higher level of mutual enrichment of socialist cultures is related in the closest way to the process of further internationalization of public life--to the growth of the social homogeneity of the society and the practical erradication of the differences in the social structure of the population of the republics, the increased state-political cooperation of the peoples of the USSR, the improvement of their national-state structures, the increased role of all union republics in solving the most important political, economic and cultural problems of modern times, and so forth. Still, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "This does not mean, of course, that all problems in the sphere of national relations have already been solved. The dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state as ours give rise to many problems which require sensitive attention from the Party."³⁷

In particular, there should be further research on the influence of the formation of a new historic community on the development of national cultures and the intensification of their further mutual enrichment and rapprochement;

it is necessary to study the effectiveness of existing forms, means and methods of mutual influence of cultures and international education of workers, and to develop new ones. As the CPSU Central Committee pointed out in its decree, "On Organizational and Political Work of Party Organizations of the Georgian SSR for Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the USSR": "All means of ideological influence should show more extensively the historical significance of the founding of the USSR and the role of the working class and the CPSU in the international consolidation of all nations and nationalities of our country."³⁸

In the period of developed socialism there is increasing expansion of the material and spiritual foundation of the process of the flourishing, mutual enrichment and rapprochement of the socialist nations. Mature socialism has provided for comprehensive development and rapprochement of the cultures of the peoples of our country. Internationalization of the entire style of life of the socialist society in a unified multinational state leads to the enrichment of the national with international content and the achievements of the culture of all nations, and everything that impedes the community and rapprochement of nations and nationalities falls away. On the basis of intensive processes of mutual enrichment and rapprochement of national cultures, the spiritual wealth of the international community of people, the Soviet people, and the culture of communism take form.

FOOTNOTES

1. See "On the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," Decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 19 February 1982, Moscow, 1982, pp 7-9, 13-17.
2. Ibid., p 17.
3. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Collected Works], Vol 23, p 318.
4. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskimi kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [A Leninist Course. Speeches and Articles], Vol 6, Moscow, 1976, p 580.
5. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskimi kursom. Rechi i stat'i," Vol 4, Moscow, 1974, p 59.
6. See "Materialy XXIV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 24th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1971, pp 75-76.
7. See "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, pp 71-80.
8. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, pp 55-57.
9. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskimi kursom, Rechi i stat'i," Vol 4, p 243.

10. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskij kursoem. Rechi, privetstviya, stat'i, vospomini-naniya" [A Leninist Course. Speeches, Greetings, Articles and Reminiscences], Vol 7, Moscow, 1979, p 172.
11. See "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980" [The National Economy of the Uzbek SSR in 1980], A Statistical Annual, Tashkent, 1981, p 209.
12. Ibid., p 210.
13. See "Naseleniye SSSR. Po dannym Vsesoyuznoy perepisi naseleniya 1979 goda" [The Population of the USSR. From Data of the 1979 All-Union Census], Moscow, 1980, p 28.
14. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 45, p 377.
15. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," pp 52-67.
16. KOMMUNIST, 1980, No 1, p 7.
17. See "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980 g," pp 272-274.
18. See Sh. R. Rashidov, "Accountability Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan," Tashkent, 1981, pp 52-53.
19. See Ibid., pp 53-54; "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980 g," pp 290-293.
20. See "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980 g," p 211.
21. See PRAVDA VOSTOKA 26 January 1982.
22. See Sh. R. Rashidov, "Accountability Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan," p 38.
23. See "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980 g," p 28.
24. See Ibid., p 303.
25. See Ibid., p 185.
26. See Ibid., p 303.
27. See Ibid., pp 298-301.
28. See Ibid., pp 295-297.
29. See "Rastsvet sotsialisticheskoy kul'tury Sovetskogo Uzbekistana" [The Flourishing of the Socialist Culture of Soviet Uzbekistan], Tashkent, 1976, pp 6-7.

30. See, "Istoriya sovetskoy mnogonatsional'noy literatury" [The History of Soviet Multinational Literature], Vol 4, Moscow, 1974; G. Lomidze, "Leninizm i sud'by natsional'nykh literatur" [Leninism and the Fate of National Literatures], 2d ed., aug., Moscow, 1974.
31. See "Pechat' Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980 g" [The Press of the Uzbek SSR in 1980], Statistical collection, Tashkent, 1981, p 12.
32. See "Naseleniye SSSR. Po dannym Vsesoyuznoy perepisi naseleniya 1979 goda," pp 23-27.
33. See "Delo vsey partii" [The Cause of the Entire Party], Materials of the all-union conference of ideology workers, Moscow, 16-17 October 1979, Moscow, 1980, p 124.
34. See "Naseleniye SSSR. Po dannym Vsesoyuznoy perepisi naseleniya 1979 goda," pp 23-27.
35. Sh. R. Rashidov, "The Russian Language -- The Language of Mutual Communication and Cooperation of All Nations and Nationalities of the Soviet Union," in the book: "Russkiy yazyk -- yazyk mezhnatsional'nogo obshcheniya narodov SSSR" [The Russian Language -- The Language of International Communication of the Peoples of the USSR," Moscow, 1976, p 28.
36. See "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980 g," p 238.
37. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 56.
38. PRAVDA, 20 July 1982.

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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN ROUNDTABLE HELD ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM

Tallinn RAHVA HÄÄL in Estonian 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Article edited by Linda Jarve: "First Off--Honest, Conscientious, and Fully Devoted Work." Passages enclosed in slantlines appear in boldface in source]

[Text] /"Happiness--that's for everyone to decide on his own. But all the people there knew and understood that one must live honestly, work hard, and love and cherish dearly one's immense happy land, called the Soviet land." These words of Arkadiy Gaydar are very suitable to introduce the RAHVA HAAL roundtable held on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Participants included ENN EHALA, installer at the Tallinn Electronic Factory imeni M. I. Kalinin, deputy at the EsSSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Presidium of the EsSSR Supreme Soviet, ALEKSANDRA GORYACHOVA, professor at the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute, doctor of philosophy, JUHAN KAHK, academician-secretary of the Department of Social Sciences of the EsSSR Academy of Sciences, KARL KASIKOV, chief of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Tallinn City council of the ECP, MAI KOLOSSOVA, second secretary of the ECP Parnu Rayon committee, and ANNE SINIVEER, chief of komosomol and pioneer department, Tallinn Pedagogical Institute. In our way of life, in the concept of life of a Soviet citizen it has become usual that we attempt to improve the usual methods of work and traditions, in the realms of both material production and ideological work. This roundtable thus did not talk so much about the successes made in increasing socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, but about opportunities and willingness to further improve it.

Being an Internationalist

Academician /Juhan Kahk/ started by defining the term "internationalism" from the standpoint of modern science. He stressed that those examining the concept of internationalism are primarily interested in its historical-concrete content that changed markedly after the Great October Revolution when the proletariat gained a true homeland. Then the term "internationalism" acquired a qualitatively new meaning, perhaps even contradictory to the previous one. As to the previous era, classics of Marxism-Leninism have stated that the proletariat did not have a homeland. In the years of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War the struggle of various nationalities expressed the view of V. I. Lenin that an internationalist is basically a

person who defends the Soviet land. Modern internationalism has been very clearly and appropriately discussed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his Tashkent speech on 24 March: /"In the conditions of our multinational state internationalism is now primarily the honest, conscientious, and maximum work by all of the nationalities of our country on behalf of the common good. It is an ability to place general state interests above departmental, local interests and to assure the coordinated work of our common national economic complex. It is the timely and quality fulfillment of all supply agreements between the republics, it is the maximum use of resources and an active participation of solving such problems on which the progress of the economy and the rise in the well-being of the entire nation depend."

/Juahn Kahk/ stressed that this characterization summarizes the most important, the most vital aspects: "I would say that the internationalist of today is first off a good worker. One who always makes big words is not necessarily an internationalist. Recently Karl Vayno, first secretary of the ECP gave a very thoughtful interview to NEDELYA. Characterizing the Estonian farmer, he states: 'There is a tightlipped individual who will not brag about his achievements, but talking to you he will say what must be done so that he can work even better...' Indeed, we have begun to show our internationalism more with deeds than with words, and such quietness is only right and well met... And our internationalism is expressed in all our deeds on behalf of Soviet Estonia. The faster our standard of living rises, the more we can produce material goods, the better our education progresses, the better we meet our international obligations for a broader point of view."

Professor /Aleksandra Goryachova/ stressed the comprehensiveness of internationalist education. If the political, moral, and ethical training is on a good level, then we are probably raising internationalists--people who respect other people without regard for their nationality. Everything characteristic of an internationalist is also characteristic of mankind's best moral traits (friendship, humanism, mutual respect, etc.) The really great representatives of every nation have worried about the union and cooperation of different nations. In education one must remember the words of the famous teacher Konstantin Uschinskiy, that anyone training the mind alone is making a big mistake. Raising of sensitivity, shaping of human relations is the important thing. Mistakes in education become sometimes apparent, but then they should not be passed quietly, but their characteristics have to be explained and countermeasures taken.

Some time ago there appeared in Estonian translation a thin but meaningful book by a master journalist of the Soviet land, Natoliy Agranovskiy, "Master of one's trade." In it he stresses that the concept of life "must include everything, because it is foolish to hide from people what cannot be hidden in any case. Information must be timely, since it's not worth a penny if it tailgates events, if it is published only when it is already stale. And the last modest proposal--the information must be painstakingly accurate." The author of these lines seems to have been present at our roundtable, the above summarizes so accurately the idea of the participants that to raise patriotism one must know one's homeland well. Only then can one be proud of its good sides and can offer help where a shortcoming may be seen.

Anne Siniveer is by education a teacher of Estonian language and literature, and has worked for several years in the 1st Keila secondary school in extracurricular activities. She stressed that the raising of internationalist feelings begins in the home, in the class, in the school. When the student has shaped a concept of ones own home and own school, then the way is clear to raising feelings of friendship and collectivism.

In the factory imeni Kalinin persons of 28 nationalities are working. For Enn Ehala this has been home for 30 years. He said: "Work in that collective is internationalism in fact. Everybody tries to help and improve everyone else, so as to raise production and help strengthen our homeland. And furthermore--our plant has contacts with all federal republics. We receive what is needed for production, we send out our products. Even though we do not always have concrete personal contacts with those collectives, we are still helped every day by the knowledge that we cannot cheat. Quality products must be shipped at the right time. The sign has to be maintained. Common work for a common aim is the best educator of people. When our production is sent to the other federal republics or outside the USSR and praises are received, the entire collective is bolstered."

"An internationalist with convictions is certainly a patriot of his homeland," Mai Kolossova continued. She stated that those who do not understand the need to fulfill inter-republic supply requirements at the right time and with high quality are doing a gross disservice to the lofty ideals of international friendship and proletarian internationalism. A sloppily built farm machine is first off a bad introduction to its maker. Who would want to be a friend of a sloppy one? This leads to the truism that if we manage to meet our obligations to the other federal republics always and in everything, and if they manage to do the same, then we have made a great contribution to internationalist education. The most difficult aspect of this work is in reaching every person.

Karl Kasikov recalled the speech of the first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, Eduard Chevardnaze in Tbilisi in 1976, in which he stressed the need to raise in the workers the feeling of belonging to the Soviet nation: "Soviet people are by character new people and our life style is also new, socialist. And the foundation and main aspect of this lifestyle is the realization that for the Russian the homeland is not only the Russian Federation, but the entire Soviet Union, and for the Georgian not only Georgia but the entire Soviet Union. This statement can be extended to all the nationalities of our homeland, it is also true for Estonians. To raise such realizations and concepts in the people much has yet to be done. Those involved in education should evaluate the past with self-criticism, and wish to see problems so that they can be solved.

To Raise Internationalists

Contrary to the slanders of our enemies socialism does not bring about the disappearance of the unique aspects of nationalities and the character of their culture and traditions, but rather raises their uniqueness to new levels and makes them the property of other numerous nationalities.

National narrowness, withdrawal, or various prejudices of the past are not characteristic of the life of Soviet federal republics. These stands have been taken in many of our party documents. Looking at opportunities to make international education more efficient Aleksandra Goryachova, doctor of philosophy, stressed that internationalism and pride in national character and national culture are not contradictory terms. The creation of each nationality is important, as well as the development of the nation's historical consciousness, its feeling of nationalism. Unfortunately Estonian youth is quite ignorant of the history of their home republic and does not realize its connection with the history of the entire Soviet Union. Even our classics are not very well known. The Tammsaare year added readers to his works. The number of Smuul readers increased this year, but this cannot be said about other writers. The roundtable repeatedly pointed out that only a few young people have taken the trouble to read the works of our classical scholars (such as Hans Druus) and that many a lecture, memoirs, or perhaps correspondence of some fabulous professor (such as Juri Nuut) should find publishers.

V. I. Lenin has stated that just as nationalism cannot be treated in an abstract sense, neither can internationalism. Both always have concrete expressions. From this perspective it would be perhaps wise for all of us, especially the young, to learn of the early representatives of our democratic intelligentsia and their connections to other nationalities. For example, how many know that C. R. Jakobson has written such cordial and thoroughly internationalist lines to Ivan Turgenev: "Russia's pain is also Estonian pain."

Mai Kolossova drew attention to another unused opportunity to stress international sentiments through a feeling of national pride. "We marked very festively the 350th jubilee of Tartu University. But I feel that there was undeservedly little mention of how a considerable part of the university's property was evacuated to Perm, Nizhniy Novgorod, and Voronezh during the First world war, and was restored according to the Tartu peace treaty, and also of the ties of Tartu University to Voronezh and the people of Voronezh, how in difficult times the Russian people came to help us to preserve our scholarship."

The roundtable discussed repeatedly the importance of Russian in both the USSR as well as the whole world. Anne Siniveer: "It is usually a fact that students who do not know the history and culture of their nation well also do not realize the need to study other languages. But the importance of Russian language as a medium of communications between people is clear at every student excursion outside our republic. One speaking the language will gain much more from this trip than one who has neglected language study. And knowledge of the language is of course the basis for friendship with both the Russian school across the street as well as with schools in other federal republics."

Enn Ehala: "I am also of the opinion that language is most important. With Russian we can manage everything in the entire USSR. Of course, those in our republic speaking only Russian should also know even a little Estonian,

so as to better understand the history of our people, to partake of our culture. There are large collectives in production, mutual understanding is necessary and comes about sooner or later just because of this necessity."

There was complete agreement that internationalist education must, just as all education, begin from early days, from father and mother, from kindergarten and school, from everything that surrounds a young person in his early years. It is easier and wiser to educate than to re-educate. A splendid example of educating the young (perhaps even done in a way that the young do not think of it as education) was for the roundtable participants the activity of Tiina Magi, director of Estonian Television, winner of the Estonian Komsomol Prize. The "hometown" movement started by her is the best-known. But she has done much to familiarize them with federal republics in the "Turniir" competition of students.

Mai Kolossova praised the Russian language circles in the schools of Parnu Rayon. Among extracurricular circles these are the most numerous. Somewhat troublesome is the fact that there are difficulties with Russian language teachers. Only a good teacher will do good, but not all the graduates of the Pedagogical Institute are good teachers. Among the assets of the Parnu teachers are certainly the ties to the teachers of Vsevolod Rayon of Leningrad oblast. And Elna Kase, Russian teacher at Vandra secondary school, has brought her Russian circle to the point that in the summer they gladly go to work in an enterprise of Vsevolozhkiy Rayon.

The komsomol, home, and schools still have a lot to do to bring about a more constant and lasting relationship between youths of differing nationalities. For example, in the institutions of higher learning the Estonian and Russian student group do not interact much, although both have the same goals--to become specialists needed in the national economy. Such relationships, the roundtable agreed, should be voluntary, take place in free time, and be based on common interests. Unfortunately there are still unused opportunities in interest rings and clubs, sports training, musical evenings, and much else. A common interest joins just as much as common work.

There are no minor details in education. What are we to think of the following graphic agitation method, quite usually in our factories and also the schools? Arrows depict graphically where the items manufactured by a certain factory are delivered. There are no arrows leading back. Still, much that is necessary for production is received from other federal republics, from raw materials to installation. So the people have been clearly told what is delivered, and the fact that the giving is not at all one-sided has been ignored.

The roundtable has some criticism for the society "Teadus" /Knowledge/: Even in this year, the 60th anniversary year of the USSR the lecturers speak too one-sidedly of national relations and internationalist education. The formation and historical development of the Soviet Union is shown, but this has not been tied to our contemporary affairs, to our daily life. Also, there are still too few materials for lecturers, propagandists, political information specialists, and agitators.

Our homeland is multinational. Especially in the jubilee year we recall that time and again. But various cultural and interest groups could probably do more to familiarize us with various nationalities.

Juhan Kahk recalled that education is an area where improvement is always possible. Considering research as an aid of teaching it is quite clear that in the social sciences, pedagogy, psychology and probably some other areas as well there should be more analysis of material offered by daily life at the expense of theoretical research. Karl Kasikov added that communists and all those involved with education should know the problem to the extent that they should be able to give expert evaluations, that they should not await, but offer possible solutions. He deems close cooperation between scholars and practitioners necessary in both formulating and recognizing the nature of the problems, as well as in solving questions that life has brought to the fore.

should not

The center of internationalist education must rest with the work collective, where each worker must be approached in a differentiated manner, considering national, gender, age, educational and training peculiarities and differences. People with low education and young people have quite a few prejudices regarding other nationalities, based on accidental experiences. It is easy to deny something that is not understood. For this reason the party basic cells must struggle harder against generalization of specific phenomena in the consciousness of the workers, remembering that "nationalist prejudices and exaggerated or deformed feelings of nationality is an extraordinarily hardy phenomenon, firmly imbedded in the psychology of politically immature people." (L. I. Brezhnev in his address of the occasion of the USSR 50th anniversary on 21 December 1972.) The task of raising internationalists, patriots of their country, still faces the entire party and komsomol training and economic schooling. The basis for planning internationalist education must not only be the goals and typical examples of that task, but ever more the character of every collective, rayon, and town must be considered, as well as the particular ideological situation. And in every task, both in the productive sphere as well as in the ideological sphere one must be creative, innovative, and look for novel approaches. The conversation of the roundtable can probably best be summarized by Enn Ehala: "We have a slogan 'Work without stragglers!' But this should be reworded: 'Work and live without stragglers!'"

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RECENT WORKS ON PARTY CONTROL OF SOVIETS SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 55-63 carries an 8000-word article titled "On the Historiography of the Problem of the Leadership of the Soviets by the CPSU in the Period of Mature Socialism" by R. Abdullayeva. The article surveys recent Soviet publications in this area and gives particular attention to works dealing with Central Asia. It criticizes this literature for its failure to study soviets above the local level and provides extensive bibliographic footnotes.

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NEW BOOK STRESSES REGULATORY FUNCTION OF CENTRAL ASIAN TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 7, Ju; 82 carries a 600-word review of R. Rakhmanov's "Internationalism of the Socialist Personality Type" (in Russian, Tashkent, 1981) by Zh. Tulenov and A.S. Agaronyan. According to the reviewers, the book stresses "the necessity of wide use of progressive national and social traditions as a regulating mechanism in the social-psychological structure of the personality".

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